But He Doesn't Call It a Sea Serpent, Oal; an Eci More That Forty Feet Long and Twenty Inches in Dismeter-Ho Is a Yachtsman and Saw It in the Sound. "What is your opinion of the sea serper t?" seked the owner of one of the fastest of the small yachts in these waters of a SUN man with whom he is both intimate and confidential.

"I rather like him," replied the reporter.

That is not what I want to know. I desire to learn whether you regard him as a reality or not, and if you believe in him, I would like to have you give me your idea of his general charm teristics." Well, I am prepared to believe that home

resultes exist in the lower levels of the sea and occasionally show themselves upon the surface, that they have scales and fins and perhaps feel dippers; that they may be types of snakes or

r huge cels," interrupted the yachtsman. "I am looking for support of the cel theory." "Well, possibly cels, then, but why this interest in the subject? Isn't it rather sudden with your If I am not mistaken, you scoffed at the big sea serpent which Philip N. Jackson of Newark and one or two other gentlemen of the highest integrity saw off Belmar a year ago

That's it. That's just what's the matter. I have been such a scoffer that it must react upon me fearfully if I am not careful. Now. on your sacred honor, no names, and I will tell "That you have seen the sea serpent? Good

I'll pledge myself. Now go ahead." Not that I have seen the sea serpent, but that I have seen under the most favorable circumstances what appeared to me to be the biggest cel that one could imagine."

This gentleman is a wealthy manufacturer of iron and steel goods, a well-known amsteur photographer, and a prominent yachtsman He has so persistently ridiculed stories of monsters being seen in the Sound or at sea that his clubmates have made it a point to direct his attention to all fresh stories about appear. case of the sea serpent. These did not convince him of its existence. It needed ocular demonstration, and that he got last week while cruising up the Sound in his fast English yacht. His story told to THE SUN man on Thursday evening was as follows: We were running slowly between Rye

Beach and Captain's Island on Friday, and I was at the wheel. Just off Manursing Island there is a spar buoy, and I was possibly 150 there is a spar tuoy, and I was possibly 150 feet outside of that mark when my attention was attracted by a tremendous noise. I can liken it only to the sound of a blast. Hocked and was astrounded to see a big object writing in the air fully twelve feet out of water. I stood spellbound watching it, after ringing to step our headway. It looked exactly like the tail of an cei with the complete fringe of fin which characterizes that fish. This tail was writhing in the air, and causing a tremendous which characterizes that fish. This tail was writhing in the air, and causing a tremendous commotion in the water. We were within 600 feet of it, and the spar buoy was between the boat and the creature, so that I could not be deceived much either in indgment of the distance or the size of the creature, as I had the spar for comparison. There was at least twelve feet of the tail out of water, and at times it was almost perpendicular. It was writhing as if in battle with something which had it by the head. When the tail was withfrawn with a sounding slap, three folds of the creature's body appeared above water and remained in sight for several seconds, wriththe creature's body appeared above water and remained in sight for several seconds, writhing and churning 'he water. It had the appearance of several huge porpoises in a row, with their bodies suspended above water. There was an excellent opportunity to observe details, and I noticed that the creature had fins along its back which appeared to be detached pieces of the fringe which outlined its widge-shaped tail. The color was almost solid black, and the surface was smooth and shining. At no time did the head appear above water, and I felt sure that it was fast in the rocks below, or was struggling with some other creature. What was seen by myself, my firemar, and crew was in sight for fully half a minute, and we did not go on until long after it had disappeared, booling all the time to see more of the creature."

"Why didn't you photograph it?" asked the reporter.

"Now you are touching me on a tender soot.

"Why didn't you photograph it?" asked the reporter.

"Now you are touching me en a tender spot. There is nothing I blame myself for so much as my failure in that respect, but I was like the man who rees his first deer and forgets that he has a gun in his hand. My camera was in the cabin ready for use, and I did not think of it until after the creature had disapteared. I waited long for a second appearance when I came to my senses and my photographic instinct returned. If I was wealthy cough to indulge myself in this respect, I believe I would have a hure eel pot constructed at this or some other point in the relighborhoad for the purpose of catching this monster and setting at test once and for all time any doubt about its existence. I am a thorough convert now."

"What was your estimate of the size of it. Commodore?" asked THE Sun man.

"It was from twenty to twenty two inches

two inches "It was from twenty to twenty two inches in diameter, and I saw fully forty feet of its length. More than that I cannot say, and in that I am corroborated by the others on the boat"

The narrator of the story has become withhas marraid of the story has become with-in a few days a thorough convert to the sea-serpent theory, and advances something new as a reason why these creatures are never found dead upon the surface of the water, ric said that he has been assured by old fisher-men that dead eels never lost, having no air bladder, and that his sea serpent was cer-tainly an eel.

TEN CENTS FARE ON BROADWAY. How Many of Other People's Nickels Can

the Company Acquire This Way? A young man boarded a south-hound Lexington avenue car at Fifty-ninth street at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning. The car bore no signs showing its destinution, and presumably t was sound for South Ferry, or, at least Enttery place. When the car reached Broadway and Twenty-third street the young man was the only passenger.

through the car with the headlight in his

"All out!" bawled the gripman, as he seized the brake heel and made for the rear platform. "But I want to go down Broadway," said

the young man mildly. o ropes on you that I kin see," said the conductor.

"But I want a transfer ticket," persisted the lone passenger. "Don't need no transfer." said the conductor and gripman in chorus. "Just you stand the west side of Broadway and take the

on the west slide of B-oadway and take the first car that somes along."

When the passenger alighted he almost fell on a tail man dressed in the cable road uniform who carried a lantern in his hand.

"I would like a transfer down Broadway," said the evicted passenger.

"You don't need no transfer," said the man of the lantern reassuringly. "Stand over there"—indicating the west side of Broadway—and take the first car."

Just then the car on which the young man rode down Lexington avenue passed on its return trip.

shouted the conductor, holding ap

"One" shouted the conductor, holding up his index finger.

"One" reared the man with the lantern.
A few minutes afterward the young man, according to directions, boarded a south-bound Breadway car to continue his journey to City Hall. He had just seated himself, when the conductor, a tall youth with a bored air, approached and and:

"Fare, please."

"But I paid my fare," said the young man.

"Where" said the conductor.

"On the Lexington avenue car."

"That don't saw no lee with me," said the conductor impatiently.

Commutar impatiently.

Hat I was tald that I did not need any transfer bleset," insisted the young man.

sfer licket," insisted the young man, are, please," said the conductor shortly, bon't bay it," said a thin man across the et em put you off and then you'll have

the h a suit for damages."

roung man was in a hurry to get down
and he concluded that the easiest way
the difficulty was to pay his fare again,
teatened to report the conductor, and
The number of the Broadway car was

NORDICA HERE FOR A PEW DAYS Only to Sing at Worcester-Will Not Sing

Mine. Lillian Nordica-Doeme arrived yesterday on La Gascogne for a short stay in this country, She leaves New York to-day for cester, Mass., where she will sing in the anthe musical festival there. Here Zoltan tean, her husband, is in Paris. Mme. Nordicable and for England next week, and after singing in concert in London, comes back to this contry on Oct. 31. Sinc will not appear in operat all this season, but only in concert and oration. She will sing in most of the cities of this season, but only in concert and oration. She will sing in most of the cities of this season, and return on Feb. 15 to fill her dropesh engagements. BUNTERS HIT BY THEIR GAME.

Instances Where Sportamen Have Received Game killed in full flight has a momentum that carries it a long way sometimes. The London Field relates several instances where the birds have hit the sportsmen. In one case George Monners was shooting in the woods of Long Island when a grouse driven by beaters came flying along fast and h gh up. He shot at it, and then with the other barrel fired at another bird. Just as he was about lowering his gun after the second shot he received a blow on the head that knocked him senseless. The grouse first hit had tumbled against his head.

That same afternoon a wheelman, riding along near the line of hunters, admiring the scenery, did not observe a big black cock till its feathers brushed his head. The black cock had been killed, and had nearly bit him in failing.

The Hadminton volume on shooting tells how

been killed, and had nearly hit him in failing. The isadminton volume on shooting tells how the late Charles Leslie was knocked out of the battery by a grouse he had shot. A strong hat probably saved him from serious injury.

American hunters have had similar experiences. A man was riding along in a wagon some time ago, according to Firest and Stream, when something hit him on the head with when something hit him on the head with enough force to make him dizzy. An unwounded partridge fixing through the woods had hit him fair. Why the bird did not turn aside is as much a mystery as the fact that partridges sometimes fly against house sides and are killed in so doing.

Beautiful from the Ground Up. From the Boston Herald.

Stories of celebrated beauties are circu

lated long after the beauty has become only a remambrance, and are often as interesting as anecdotes of great geniuses. They are quite as likely to show the frailty of human nature.

"My Uncle John," says a relative of one of the people interested in this story, "was a childhood friend of the beautiful Miss Emily Schönberg of Philadelphia. She was a wonderfully beautiful woman. I have seen painted portraits of her, and nothing said in praise of her beauty could be too strong. My uncle as a young man went to Paris to study his profession, and coming home brought with him a young Spaniard, with whom he had become acquainted. It was at a bail when the Spaniard was first introduced to Miss Schönberg. She was one of her own most appreciated admirers, and received as her due the compliments of the young foreigner, which were tande in the effusive manner of his country. Bring your friend to call, John, she said, graciously, tapping my uncle on the shoulder with a fan. 'He says I am beautiful, but even you, who have known me so long, do not appreciate my chief beauty. Come to-morrow moraing at 11 and see if I am not right.'

"The young men were on hand promptly. The servant ushered them into the reception room, where the young leauty sat. The meaning of her somewhat enigmatical remark was made plain. The young lady did not rise to receive her goes, and as they approached they saw two small bare feet resting upon the deep sapphire-blue evelvst cushion, which brought out more fully their delicate beauty. The skin was like exquisite white satin, and the nails like exquisite white satin, and the nails like polished seashells. They were very beautiful, my uncle said, absolutely without blemish. Only a woman inordinately vain could have given such an unconventional exhibition, but at least there was excuse for the vanity." remembrance, and are often as interesting as given such an unconventional exhibiti least there was excuse for the vanity.'

Iceland's Severe Earthquake,

From the London Times.

The earthquakes which occurred in the southwest of iceland in the afternoon of Aug. 26 and the morning of Aug. 27 were the greatest that the morning of Aug. 27 were the greatest that have taken place since 1784. They were felt over an area of about 8.000 square miles. After the catastrophe, all the pictures on the walls of the Parliament House had been jerked to one side and rents were visible in the ceiling, while the cathedral had suffered even more. None of the houses of the town were damaged severely. It was the districts near Hecla that suffered most. The centre of the earthquake seems to have been in the volcanic range out of which this mountain rises.

The extent of the damage done is not yet fully known. At least fifty farms and homesteads have fallen down, averal churches have been damaged, one man severely wounded, thirty

have fallen down, several churches have been damaged, one man severely wounded, thirty sheep and five cows killed. The innabitants saved their lives by jumping half naked out of the windows. The household of one farm were buried under the rains, but one of them got away and brought help from the neighbors, who dug them out still alive. In one district twenty-seven homesteads were destroyed out of thirty-one. The appearance of the land has been changed.

The appearance of the land has been changed. In places the earth has been rent asunder, hot springs have disappeared and new ones appeared, tracts of water have taken the place of dry land, and great rocks have roiled down from the mountains and formed new hills. The great Geyser is still existing. Hundreds of neople are homeless and have lost their property. They sleep in tents, and already a committee has been formed to receive subscriptions for the relief of these people. The Governor has promised a sum of money from the Treasury.

Three Man's Street with a Catfish. From the Omaha World-Herald.

The 110-pound blue channel catfish that has seen one of the many attractions in the fisheries pullding of the State Fair was removed against building of the State Fair was removed against his vigorous protest to the hatcherles on Sunday afternoon, and John Meredith of the hatcherly has three broken ribs. State Fish Commissioner Lew May carries several bruises, and Superintendent O'Brien a study in moonlight coloring under his left eye.

The ponderous fish has been confined in a narrow tank at the exhibit. He is a wicked fellow, and this is pretty well known, as a cloth was folded about his head before an attempt was made to remove him from his tank. In lifting him out he struckled loose, and then began as

made to remove him from his tank. In lifting him out he struggled loose, and then began as exciting a three-round fight as has been seen hereabouts for many mouths.

The fisheries men labored with the big fish and the big fish labored with the fisheries men, and for a while it looked as though the reserves of the metropolitan police would have to be called out to quell the disturbance. The men and the fish rolled over on the floor, and every now and then the monster would swing its tall with the viciousness of Corbett's right. Whenever he landed one of the men went down. He used his mouth, too, and Mr. May says that it looked like the entrance to the Sub-Treasury vanits, so large was it. looked like the entrance to the Sub-Treasury vaults, so large was it.

Meredith, during the mélée, was struck by the tail and crushed against the side of the building, breaking three ribs, and was removed to town for medical treatment. O'Brien got a corner of the tail in the face that gave him a souvenir decoration, while the others were more or less bruised in the struggle. The flan was finally conquered and rolled into his tank and sent to the flaheries.

Br. George L. Peabody Itl at Gaspe. Dr. George Livingston Peabody, the son of John Peabody, is seriously ill with appendicitis at his home in Gaspé, province of Quebec. Dr. Peabody is a member of the Century, Univer-sity, and City clubs, and is a graduate of Colum-bia College in the class of '70.

MARRIED.

DIERCKX-McCLELLAN,-In New York on Saturday, Sept. 19, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Christina L. McCletian to Jules Dierokx.

TOTICE.

ANDERSON, -At York Harbor, Ma., Sept. 17, son of this city.

1896, suddenly, of heart failure, Henry Hill Ander Funeral from Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church 4th av. and 21st st., this city, on Monday, Sept. 21, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia papers please

The members of the Williams College Alumni Asso-ciation are requested to attend the formal clation are requested to attend the funeral of our former President, Henry H. An erson, at Cal-vary Church, corner of 4th av. and 31st st., on Monday, Sept 21, 1898, at 10 of cock A. M. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, President. BALDWIN.-On Saturday, Sept. 19, Willard C

Baidwin, in his 55th year. Funeral from his late residence, 315 York st., Jersey City, on Monday, Sept. 21, at 12:80 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

ONNOLLY .- At his residence, 2,849 Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 17. Matthew Connolly, the be-loved husband of Sarah Mangin. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his

funeral from his late residence, on Monday, Sept St, at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Annunciation, 181st at. and Broadway, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the reone of his soul Interment in St. Raymond's Cemetery. BAMMANN,-On Sept. 19, Margaretha, beloved

wife of Valentine Hammann, aged 70 years, uneral services at her tate residence, 10 Charles st. Thesitay evening at 8 o'clo k. Frien a respectfully invited to attend. Interment private, HARDEN.-At his residence, Fort Wadsworth, States island, Michael Harden, beloved kusband

of Jane Harden (no Campbell).

eral Tuesday, at 10 A. M. HOW E.L.L. -On Saturday, Sept. 19, at his late restdence. 49 5th av., Thomas A. Howell, cidest son of Benjamin H. Howell, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the Church of the on 5th av. and 19th st., on Monday, Sept. 21, at 5:30 P. M. Interment at Greenport, L. I., on

MOLLESON .- At her residence, Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y. on Friday, Sept. 18, 18ue, Anna Louise, wife of George Elias Bolleson, and daughter of M. Louise and the late N. F. liates, Jr. Funeral services at St. Mattew's Church, Sedford Y., Monday, Sept. 21, at 12 o clock. 9 06 A. M. Harlem train will stop at Bedford station, Car-

ringes will meet train YOUNG, -On Saturday, Sept. 19, William Young. hervices at his late resistance, is Hart at., Brooklyn, on Tursday, Sopt. 22 at n P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE,

In spite of the advance in the rates of discount in London and other European financial centres, gold continues to be shipped to this country, and, although its arrival has not yet greatly reduced the interest on money in this market, it and added to the cheerfulness inspired by the result of the Vermont and the Maine elections. f stocks have ceased to rise, except in one or wo special cases, they have not generally failen. and they hold their gains remarkably well. Outside buyers, indeed, are not so numerous as the brokers would like to see them, but there is not selling enough to create a marked depression. The prospect is, that dulness will prevail until after the Presidential election, when, if Bryan is defeated, as most people here now seem to expect he will be, a decided upward movement may reasonably be expected.

The fact that of the gold lately imported up ward of \$15,000,000, or more than one-half, has been turned into the United States Treasury in exchange for legal tender notes and silver certificates has been studiously disregarded by the amateur financiers who see in the Government paper currency only a standing manace to the maintenance of the gold standard, and an agency for compelling the indefinite issue of Government bonds. It has been pointed out to them, over and over again, that, but for the deficiency in the revenues which has required the ated long after the beauty has become only a reissne of \$160,000,000 of the legal tenders after they were redeemed, the redemption of them would have long ago come to an end, in consequence of the contraction which that very redemption legitimately tended to produce Now, when a contraction resulting from other causes has not only stopped redemptions but has brought about imports of gold and an actual gain of the metal by the Treasury, they

have not the candor to acknowledge it. Coincident with this demonstration, not only of the harmlessness of the legal tenders, but of their positive utility in supplying the public demand for paper currency, is the complementleans banks, of the unfitness of such institution to perform the function of currency making. What has happened in New Orleans has hap-pened in New York and other cities repeatedly within the past few years. Loans expanded be-yond the limits of safety, and frauds undetected by the officers whose duty it was to prevent them, have brought about a general suspension of payments and put in jeopardy the funds of depositors. To say that the Government of the the circulating medium of the country as a mob of little banks, many of which are no sounder than those of New Orleans, is against all reason. A disposition is manifested in somequarters

to obscure these plain teachings of experience and to attribute the recent importations of gold not to the demand for currency which has raised rates of interest, and made this market more attractive to European capitalists than their own, but either to artificial manipulation or to the favorable balance of our foreign tr de our exports in the first eight months of the year according to the official returns, having exceeded our imports by nearly \$110,000,000 whereas, a year ago they were for the corresponding period less than our imports by over \$36,000,000. The one explanation is as insufficient as the other. It is equally idle to suppose that so many millions of gold have come here without a legitimate cause as to suppose that they have come exclusively in payment

for produce and merchandise exported.

Time was when the so-called "balance of trade" was anxiously watched by merchante and bankers as an infallible index of a country's commercial gains and losses, but that time has gone by. It was long ago discovered that the mere difference between exports and imports constituted only one element of the problem, and that others equally important needed to be taken into account in order to arrive at a true result. Thus, Great Britain has for years imported every year not less than \$600,000,000 worth of merchandise more than she has exported. France about the same, and Germany \$100,000,000. According to the old-fashioned foctrine, these three countries should now b bankrupt many times over, whereas they are that the excess of their imports represents, not debts incurred by them, but debts due to them, which have been paid in merchandise and,

therefore, indicate wealth and not poverty. Contrariwise, our \$110,000,000 surplus of exports over imports since the beginning of the year indicates as well a liquidation of our debts abroad to that amount as it does the creation of the same amount of debts due to us. Our exports go to pay, not only for our imports of merchandise, but for the freights on that merchandise, for interest and dividends on for the passage money of American tourists and their expenditures abroad in travelling and in buying articles which do not appear in Customs House returns, and for securities sold to American purchasers. The aggregate of all these items can be only approximately estimated, and equally uncertain is the amount which should be set off against them for fresh investments here by foreign capitalists. Hence, the balance apparently in our favor is certainly larger than the real one, and may, possibly, be more than

equalled by the unknown debits. It might be supposed that the real balance for or against us on merchandise account would be shown by the amount of gold and silver exported or imported, just as the real balance in favor of a merchant or against him is shown by the sum of money he has to pay or to receive. This is not true, even between merchants, because one merchant may owe to another debts not yet matured and for which, therefore, payment cannot be demanded, and, in the same way, the aggregate exchange of merchandise between the citizens of one country and those of another may be complicated by borrowing and lending transactions which neutralize the result of sales and purchases of goods. In our case, although for the first eight months of the year we have sent abroard \$110,000,000 in commodities more than we have received, we have also sent \$24,793,301 more gold than we have re-

ceived, and \$4,372,012 more silver. All that can be reasonably inferred, therefore, from our foreign trade returns is that we have, to some extent, reduced, by the exports of commodities and gold and silver, our debts abroad. but how much the reduction is can only be confectured. Whether, too, the gold, which is now coming hither to us, is coming in payment for goods or for securities purchased, or whether it is merely lent to us temporarily, to be reclaimed as soon as it suits the lenders to reclaim it, is also a matter of conjecture. In order to ascertain the exact truth it is necessary to know the state of every banker's and merchant's private account with his foreign correspondents, which is manifestly impossible. Just at this moment, oo, there is the additional difficulty of computing how much money belonging to our own sitizens has been sent abroad in gold for safe keeping until the result of the Presidential

election is known. The details of our imports for August have not yet been published, but those of the first seven months of the year show that the total reduc tion is their amount for that period was about \$43,000,000, of which the principal item- were Coffee, \$13,000,000; tea, \$1,000,000; silk and silk goods, \$9,000,000; India-rubber, \$3,000,-000; hides, \$0,000,000, and leather, \$2,000,000. On the other hand, the importations of sugar show an increase of \$16,000,000, which however, is more than offset by decreases in a numher of other articles. At first sight it would appear that these reduced importations, especially those of silk and silk goods, are owing to a reduction of consumers' incomes, by which a smaller consumption of luxuries has been made compul-ory, but this is only a conjecture. Still, that the consumption of all kinds of manufactured goods is smaller than it was a year ago is proved by the smaller production of domestic manufactures and by the greater num-

ber of factories reported as closed. As further proof of the worthlessness of import and export statistics as indicating the real gains or losses of a country by its foreign trade, we have the fact that whereas in the eighteen fiscal years from 1870 to 1890 the excess of our exports of merchandise was \$1,735,000,000 and of allver \$158,000,000, making a total of \$1,so \$75,000,000. Here is a balance of rearly

\$2,000,000,000, or more than \$110,000,000 a year, to be accounted for, and it can be done only upon the theory that it represents debts paid to foreign creditors and freights, passenger fares, and other expenditures not embraced in official statements. Otherwise, our gold imports ought to have been sufficient to balance the achas dissipated all fear of an impending panic | count, whereas in fact they failed by \$75,000. 000 to even balance our gold exports.

Again, if the cause of gold imports is to be looked for either wholly or mainly in the excess of our merchandles exports over our imports, then it should have begun to work long before it did. For June last alone the excess was \$9,000,000, and during the twelve months ending June 30 it had been gradually increasing, until it amounted for the whole period to over \$100,000,000. Nevertheless, it did not prevent exports of gold, and until the middle of August it produced no importations of it. Evidently we got paid for our exports of merchandise in some other way than by our imports, and what that way probably was has already been explained.

The real and efficient reason why gold is now imported is, that, as before mentioned, it can be used more profitably here than it can be abroad. For nearly two years the rates of interest in London have been extremely low. Call money has been 16 per cent, per annum, three cent., and permanent investments have had to be made at under three per cent. Indeed, the demand by executors, trustees, and other similar fiduciaries for safe securities has so far exceeded the supply, that consols, paying only 234 per cent. on par, have sold at 113 and upward. Such being the conditions abroad, a market like ours, where call loans on the best security have best commanding 6 per cent., and three menths money 8 to 10 per cent., necessarily attracts capital hither, and it comes in the shape of gold as the most available form of remittance. MATTHEW MARSHALL

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange - Sales and INITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN \$1,000s)

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21%

94

1114

18

154 154

49% 92%

14

4150 N J Central 100 100% 98 100%

1050 North Amer.... 414 414 414 414 26 N Y & N II.......16514 16514 16514 16514

00 N.C& StL...... 114 114 114 50 N.Y.C& StL.1p 75 75 75 75 816 N.Y.S& W..... 816 816 716

100 Norf & West.... 94 94 94 1655 Nor Pacific..... 124 124 114 2002 North Pacific pf. 194 20 184

465 Ontario & West. 124 12%

200 Oregon S L..... 12% 12% 142v Pacific Mail..... 18 18% 500 Peo. D & E...... 2 2%

100 St P & Dul...... 15 850 St P & Omaha.... 37

8180 South Rallway .. 756

600 U S Cordage GL 14

28495 Phila & Beading 154 164 14

100 St P & Om p.....118 118 118 118 1410 Southern Pacific 1614 1614 15

1300 Texas Pacific... d16 616
85 Union Pacific... 516 514
155 US Rubber 1894 1894
880 US Cordage 376 376
610 US Cordage pt... 736 776

So Ontario & Min., 11% 11% 11%

8475 South Rwy pf.... 21% 21% 20% 21% 16505 Tenn Coal & L.... 21% 21% 18% 20%

425 U S Leather 734 734 734 734 734 10240 U S Leather pf. 50 51% 48% 51%

11 Wells-Pargo Ex. 90 90 90 90 17024 Western Un Tel 804 814 794 815 12911 Wheeling & L.E. 64 64 55 65 65 805 Wheel & L.Epf. 244 244 24 244

Total sales, 893.167 shares.

BANK STOCKS.

Open High Low Sales. 6ng. est. est. Closing. 20 Amer Exchange....1694 170 1694 170

8 Shor & Leather D2 02 02 02 02

8 Shor & Leather.... D2 D3 D2 D2 18 Western National...110% 110% 110% 110%

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Sales. ing. est. est. Closing 110000 Stiver bull cifs. 64% 66 64% 66

The Treasury balance at the close of business

on Saturday was \$243,267,606, of which \$115,-

795,997 was gold. The national bank note cir-

culation outstanding at the close of business

on Saturday was \$232,476,623, an increase for

redcem national bank notes, \$18,978,976, a de

ing dry goods, at the port of New York last

previous week, and \$9.775,794 for the corre

sponding week of last year. The imports of spe-

cie for the week were \$4,975,302, of which

\$4.881,351 was gold, making total specie im-

vious week. The experts of specie since Jan. have teen; tinid, \$51,403,486, and sliver, \$37, 913,174, a total of \$89,316 510.

The weekly statement of averages of the Clearing House banks shows:

ported since Jan. 1, \$17,804,601, 1; Specie were; told, none, and silver, a total of \$082,621, against \$1,115,050

the week of \$001,160. Balance of deposits to

The imports of general merchandise, includ-

SUNDAY, Sept. 20.

34 34 8 8 84 15 15

1816 N Y, 5 & W 814 814 714 81 8705 N Y, 5 & W pt... 224 224 204 22

12%

21

207 Amer Tob pf 97

100 Alice Mining 30

760 Canada South... 44 2000 Comstock T..... . 08

8 Amer Express .. 111 111 1160 Amer Cot Oil 12 13% 410 Amer Cot Oil pt. 44 46

500 Brunswick Min., .24 .24

200 Bay State Gas... 21 214 873 Brooklyn R T.... 21 214 170 Brooklyn Un G. 834 854 456

5460 Chican W 98 99 97 9836 FI Chean W pf...142 1424 142 1424

100810 Chie, B & Q...... 67% 68 64% 67% 103812 C, M & St P 70% 71 68% 70% 485 C, M & St P pt. .127 127% 126% 127%

2740s C, R I & Parific... 60 60% 57 59% 700 Colorado Fuel... 18 18 17% 18 100 Col Coal & I Dev. 36 36 36 36 100 Col, H V & Tol... 13 13 13 13

484 Eric R R 1214 1236 1236 1238 200 Eric R R ist pf. 2736 2836 2736 2836 8 Eric Eric K Tel... 55 55 55 55 10 Gt Northern pf. 120 120 120 120 120

10137 General Elec.... 2714 273 253 273 840 Illinois Central... 89 89 89 89 1617 Illinois Steel.... 874 38 864 37

85 Long Island... 65% 65% 65% 65% 8800 Lactede Gas... 22% 23 22 23 8548 Louis & Nash... 40% 41% 39% 40%

802 Consol Oas...... 146% 146% 143 680 Del & Hudson.... 121% 122 120% 100 Del Lack & W... 152 152 152

500 Den & R G pf.... 41 42 10 Ed E I of N Y.... 95 95 10 Ed E I of B'klyn. 96 96

810 Iowa Central ... 74 74 425 Iowa Central pf. 25% 26 100 L Erie & West .. 15 15 715 L Erie & W pf. .. 65% 63%

515 Louis, NA & C

815 Louis, N A & C. . 234 2120 Lou, N A & C pt. 634

86220 Manhattan Con., 84

249 Minn Iron....... 46 618 Metropol Trac... 92 15 Michigan Cent... 90

100 Minn & St L 14 800 M & St L 1st pf. . 65

210 Mo. K & T pf.... 22

100 Nati L Oil 14

4 M & St L 2d pf.. 89

4782 Missouri Pac.... 18% 18%

1180 Bait & Obio..... 14 14 200 Bay State Gas... 15% 17

5250 At, T&S Fe.... 1114 12 1114 8440 At. T&S Fept. 1714 1714 161

6 W N Y & Pagni... 37M 87M 87M 87M 12 Wis Cen 1st, T.H., 80M 31 29M 80M Total sales of railway bonds (par value), \$8,101.000 RAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES. Open High Low Clos-Bales. Name. ing. est. est. ing. 265 Adams Express 1434 1434 143 143 224511 Amer Sug Ref... 1144 1154*1084 1134

Range of Prices on All Securities Denit in Buring the Week Ending Sept. 19, 1896. Open High Low Clos

1 Chs & O, B & A 1st cn 4s... 92% 92% 92% 92% 92% 5 Chs & 0 0s. 1911. 117 117 117 117

. 90 00 80% 90 10 Cin. Ir & D ist 5s. 105 105 105 105 106 10 Ciev. L& W ist... 103 103% 103 103% 2 C, C, C & Icn 132 132 132 132 2 Canada So 1st.... 106% 106% 106% 106% 106% 6 Canada So 24.... 100 101 100 101 37 Chi & N Pist, T R. 39 39% 38 39 87 Chi & N P 1st, T R. 39 39% 38 39 16 Col & 9th av 1st. 110% 111 110% 111 8 Cen Pacgold, '98s. 99% 99% 99% 99% 99% 2 Cent P 2t 5s...... 84% 84% 84% 84% 4 Chic & E lli 1st....111 111 111 111 8 Ch & Erie 1st 1044 1054 1044 1054

5 EVATH gnl ba... 85 85 85 85 85 85 2 Ells, L&BS las... 87 87 87 87 87 87 3 Eric latex... 1044 1044 104 104 104 26 Eric prior bds... 86 87 85 85 85 85 86 87 8 Eric & Pittach 7s. 101 101 101 101 5 E Tenn bs... 1034 1034 1034 1034 5 E Tenn ist... 107 107 107 107 107 11 E Tean div 5s 109% 111 109% 111 2 Edison E III isi..... 106 108 108 108 6 Edison E III en 5a 100 100 100 100 1 Fi & PM 1st PH 0s. 81% 81% 81% 81% 10 Ft Worth 1st TR. 49 49 48% 49 38 6. H'g & SA M PD 6 90 90% 90 90% 12 Gen Ellec deb De... 85 86 85 86 22 Housatouic 54....122 122 121% 121% 6 H&St Joen 6s....111 112 111 112 16 Hartem 1st. c....111 1114 111 1114

5 Iron Mt 5s......... 70 70 70 70 20 Iowa Cen 1st...... 92 92 914 914 28 Kan Pac en.TR... 62 62 60% 60% 2 Keok & Dm 5s..... 164 104 104 104 38 Kan & Tex 4s 80% 80% 78% 433 Kan & Tex 20s ... 51% 54% 51% 52 Kenrucky C 1st ... 90 90 90 10 Lactede Gas 1st ... 89% 90 89 11 Lex Av & PF1st ... 111% 112 111% 112

8 Moutic & Ogui.... 61% 61% 61 61% 8 Mich Cent 7s.....113 115 113 115 1 Mich Cent 5s, 1992 103% 103% 103% 103% 103%

3 N w gold. r.......116 116 116 116 3 N w af debbs. 1933 108 108 108 108 5 N W deb 5s. No yr. 105 105 105 105

10% 10% 68% MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAO-THES DAY. ... 5 67 | Sun sets... 5 59 | Moon sets... 5 26 HIGH WATER-THE DAY. Sandy Hook. 705 | Gov. Island. 7 44 | Hell Gate., 9 33 Arrived-Satunday, Sept, 19.

Arrived—Saturdat, Sept. 19.

Sa La Gascogne, Baudelon, Havre Sept. 12.

se Wells City, Savage, Bristol Sept. 2

the Massdam, Potjer, Rotterdam Sept. 9 and Boulogne 10th.

Sa Marsala, Lens. Hamburg Sept. 2.

sa Michigan, Findey, London Sept. 4.

sa Michigan, Findey, London Sept. 4.

sa Orincoo, Fraser, Hermuda.

sa Halto, Hipp in, Newcastic.

Sa Urd. Hansen, Samarrang.

ta Tallahassee, As ins. Savannah.

sa Cottage City, Bernett, Portland.

sa Herman Winter, Sickerson, Bouton.

Bark America, Ferrark, Korre-rick.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

(For later arrivals see First Page.) ARRIVED OUT. Se La Normandie, from New York, at Havre. He Strathnevis, from Japan and Chips for New York at Suez.
Ba Leona, from New York, at Galveston.

SIGHTED. Sa Fireia, from Mediterranean ports for New York. passed Gibraitar.
Es Pontiac, from New York for Londonderry, passed
Malin Head.
Sa Bonn, from Bremen for New York, passed Dungeness.
Bear, from New York for Dundee, off Dunnet
Bear, Sestry, from New York for Bombay, passed Gibraitar.
Se Burgermeister Petersen, from New York for
Flushing, passed Isle of Wight.

SAILED FROM FOREIGS PORTS. Se Etruria, from Queenstown for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS Se Comai, from Galveston for New York.
Se El Sol, from New Or.cans for New York.
Se Geo. W. Clyde, from Charleston for New York.
Se Onelda, from Wilmington for New York.
Se Iroquots, from Jacksonville for New York.
Se Chalmette, from Galveston for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Matte Closs. ...10:00 A. M. Allianca, Colon Sall To morrow,

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To day New Orleans Due Tuesday, Sept. 22. Due Wednesday, Sept. 23. Due Thursday, Sept. 24. Due Friday, Sept. 25. .. Southampton. La Guayra Irue Saturday, Sept. 26.

FinanciaL.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

RECULAR AUCTION SALE STOCKS AND BONDS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, AT 12:30 P. M.,

at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St. \$2,000 Consolidated Coal Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1911. 50 shs. Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., \$100 each. 50 shs. American Exchange National Hank, \$100 each.

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 78 Liberty st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R. R. Co. Holders of bonds are notified to deposit immediately in accordance with the terms of the reorganization | HENRY E. DABOLL, plan and agreement (which is solely in the interest of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds) with the Central Trust Company of New York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, and obtain in exchange

therefor engraved negotiable reorganization ce tificates. A circular relating to the present and previous condition and management of the road and the plan of reorganization has been prepared for the informa-tion of the bondholders, and may be obtained of the undersigned or either of the Trust Companies CHARLES PARSONS, 15 Broad St., New York. WILLIAM LUMMIN, 40 Wall St., New York.
THOMAN DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New York.
CHARLES R. BATT, Nat. Security Bank, Boston. PHILIP V. B. ELY, YS State St. B SWAYNE & SWAYNE Counsel

120 Broadway, N. Y.

TERRE HAUTE AND PEORIA RAILROAD CO.

Default having been made in the payment of the in Default having been made in the payment of the interest apon the first mortgage five per cent, fifty year bonds of the Territhour mortgage five per cent, fifty year bonds of the Territhour mortgage theories is a five pany of the Territhour mortgage of the first pany of New York, and guaranteed by the Territhour and Indianapolis Railroad Company, which came due Septemer 1, 1890, the underskyneld have consented to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders in the enforcement of their rights. Fondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York city, or with Mesara, Drexel & Co., Drexel intiding, Philadelphia, in exchange for which negotial te certificates will be issued. A protective agreement has been prepared which may be seen on application to either the Trust Company, or Nessrs, for x 1 & Co. of Philadelphia, or to any member of the Committee.

MARK T. COX, Chairman, Of Stobert Winthrop & Co. JAMES A. BLAIR, Of Blair & Oo. JAMES W. PAUL, Jr., Of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

Mortgages for Sale. A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand. \$15,000,000 furnished to investors since Jan

TITLE GUARANTEE TRUST CO Offices, 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn,
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. CAPITAL, \$2,500.000. SURPLUS. \$2,000,000.

week, were \$6,744,701, against \$8,040,207 the Government AND Municipal Bonds BOUGHT AND SOLD. APPRA SEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FOR NISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EX-

BANKERS,

LOCOMOTIVES.

Financial.

Guaranty Trust Co.

of New York. Formerly New York Guaranty and Indomnity Os. Mutual Life Building, 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - 82,000,000 SURPLUS, - - - - 82,000,000 ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUABDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ISTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OARMAN, President.
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Samuel D. Babrock, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustos D. Julillard George S. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, James N. Jarvie. Blebard A. McCurdy. Alexander E. Orz. Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman, Henry W. Smith,
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Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbills, William C. Whitney.

United States Morigage & Trust Co.

Transacts a General Trust Busisess Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds. Interest on Deposits Subject to Check

Pamuel D. Babcoo Babcock, Gustav R. Kiesel, Luther Kunize, Chariton T. Lewise, Lewis May, Theodore Merford, Bichard A. McCunsy, Robert Olyphant, William W. Richards umont Carke, sharies D. Diokey, Jr., baries D. Diokey, Jr., avid Dows, Jr., obert A. Granniss, Theo. A. Havemeyer. Charies B. Henderson, James J. Hill. Gardiner G. Hubbard,

THE STATE TRUSTCO. 100 Broadway. Capital and Surplus, \$1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Excoutor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and of Real and Personal Estates, Interest al

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William A. Narsh.
George Foster Penbody.
Edward E. Poor.

Continental Trust Company. 80 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH. 1st Vice-Pres's GORDON MACDONALD, Assistant Secretary Designated by the Supreme Court as a

Interest Allowed on Deposits Executes all Trusts, TRUSTEES. William Jay,
Alired M. Hoyt,
James C. Parrish,
Robert W. de Forest,
Grid Maddomaid
William F. Coenran,
William A. Lanfear Norrie,
William A. Lanfear Maddomaid
William F. Coenran,
W. beward Webb,
Trenot I. Park

William A Hazard, Trenor L. Park LHICKERBOCKED TRUST CO

284 STH AVE., COR. STIN SL.—Branch, 60 BROADWAY, CAPITAL SI,000,000,000
DES(GNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS. Raterest Allowed on Time Deposits, Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House. Acts as Escentor, Guardian or Administrator of Es-tres, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Finan-al Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies. BOGERT MACLAY, President,
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President,
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FREDE L. ELDRIDGE Secretary,
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary,

Bankers' Cards.

VERMILYE&CO

BANKERS. NASSAU & PINE STREETS. NEW YORK CITY, Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other investment Securities.

allowed on Balances. HOLLISTER & BABCOCK

Deposits received and Interest

17 AND 19 BROAD STREET. DEAL IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Diridends and Interest.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
At a meeting of the Bo rd o, Directors held this day
it was it was

ELSOLVED. That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND

THHER QUARTERS PERCENT. 1184 per centl upon
the Freferred Stock of the Company be declared, payalite on Oct. 1, 1806, to stockholders of record, and
that the transfer books for the Freferred Stock be
classed on Nept. 21, 1806, at 10 o'dock P. M., and opened
on Oct. 2, 1806, at 10 o'dock P. M., and opened
on Oct. 2, 1806, at 10 o'dock A. M.

PH. FERD. KORBE, Transurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. NISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LINTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

BANKERS,

TITLE GUARANTEE AND PROBLEM OF CO.,

146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, September 15th, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIPING OF TWO FER CENT.

has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees payable Oxfoler 1, 1896, to atock to dera of record on the closular of the trains, to books will be opened at 10 A.E., Oxfoler 1.

BANKERS,

Loans \$152,498,500 \$451,589,300 Dec. \$400,500 Deposits \$454,655,300 \$451,589,300 Dec. \$400,500 Deposits \$454,655,300 \$45,172,100 Dec. \$210,000 Circulatin \$15,111,000 10,921,100 Inc. \$215,000 Legiturs, 08,219,000 88,131,100 Inc. \$225,000 Specie. \$1,801,800 \$55435,300 Inc. \$425,000 Epocie.